

The Newport Mercury.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1847.

{ NO. 4,427.

VOL. LXXXVI }

POET'S CORNER.

The Wood Fire.

Thou blazing, bright wood fire !
Thy face as a friend I see—
By thy light the tale of the Past I read,
And the vanish'd return with thee :
Thou hast not forgotten the songs of old—
Thou art singing them now to me.
Unchanged thou beautiful fire !
And ardent as ever thou art ;
Unmindful of years of cold neglect,
Thou givest again thy heart ;
And words of rejoicing I seem to hear,
As the flames from thy bosom start.
From dwelling and home turned out,
Intruders have filled thy place ;
A stranger thou in thine ancient halls,
And aliens are all thy race—
The children that grew by thy side, old fire,
Remember no more thy face.
No more, as in years gone by,
When the shadows of evening fell,
They gather round the glowing hearth,
And song and legend tell ;
And at witching hour in thy embers read
The tale of their future spell.

The loss is their own, old fire—

Had they cherished their faith with thee,
They'd not have been old before their time,
And withered as now they be ;
Their healthful heat would have made their hearts
The years of their fathers see.
But the joy of the hickory's blaze,
From our dwellings has passed away,
And carpets now on the hearth-stone lie,
For the earth-born rule the day :
And smothering currents of heated air
From cellar to garret play.
Man seeks out many new ways,
And the old may no longer be ;
But come to the merry wood fire's blaze,
Dear friends, sit down with me—
And we will forget that a life has passed
Since we sat on our Mother's knee.

BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 6.]

AN ACT to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians, and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry respectively, under existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances, according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war; Provided, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States alone to appoint such of the commissioned officers authorized by this act below the grade of field officers, as may not be appointed during the present session: Provided, That one or more of the regiments of infantry authorized to be raised by this section may, at the discretion of the President, be organized and equipped as voltigeurs, and as four riflemen, and be provided with a rocket and mountain howitzer battery.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the terms of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, shall be during the war, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of the army.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quartermaster, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars additional pay per month, and forage for two horses.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said officers, musicians, and privates, authorized by this act, shall immediately be discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the war with Mexico.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment raised under this act.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That during the war with Mexico it shall be lawful for the officers composing the councils of administration of the several regiments constituting a brigade, either regular or volunteer, in the service of the United States, to employ some proper person to officiate as chaplain to such brigade; and the person so employed, shall, upon the certificate of the commander of the brigade, receive for his services seven hundred and fifty dollars, one ration, and forage for one horse, per annum, provided that the chaplains now attached to the regular army, and stationed at different military posts, are to trace the pedigree of a horse, there would be fewer bigamists in the country.—Albany Eve. Journal.

NEW MODE OF PROPULSION.—Mr. Se-wall Short, of Lower Mystic, Ct., has a new plan of applying steam power to vessels. He places two cylinders, one on each side of the keelson, running entirely through the vessel from stem to stern, and opening into the water at both ends. Then he arranges floats or short pistons upon an endless chain passing through the cylinders, and returning along the side of the vessel, or over her deck, and running upon wheels fore and aft. The force of the steam is exerted upon the floats, which find ample resistance upon the water in the tubs. The power is on this plan applied at the bottom of the vessel, and in the direct line of her motion. The machinery is secure in a full leaf, and not wait any longer.

In sowing corn he preferred the broadcast method to the drills—it is much less trouble and the stalk is smaller and more tender.—He preferred, too, to cut the corn when it is in full leaf, and not wait any longer.

SELECTED TALES.

UNCLE TIM'S FIRST & LAST Match-Making.

"Nephew!" "nephew!" cried uncle Tim, starting up from his easy chair.

Frank heard his uncle, but was rather disinclined to answer to the call. He was about to ride out with his cousin Isabella; the horses were at the door; Isabella's little foot was upon his hand in her progress to the saddle; and just then, just at that critical moment, came the loud call.

"Nephew Frank!"

"Don't go," said Bel, with a pleading look.

"How can I help it?"

"Pretend you didn't hear him."

"That might do very well; but see!"

there is his good humored visage looking down at us from the second story window.

Ten to one he only wants me to tie up his gouty foot. I wish to Heaven he would get

one of his servants to do it. Ever since I did it once, when the men were all absent, he has got the notion into his cranium that no one but myself understood the operation." And Frank tied the horses to the post, and prepared to attend the summons.

"Nephew?"

"Yes, sir—coming!"

"Be quick, Frank," said Bel.

Frank entered the house, and found that his uncle had no thoughts of his gout. In fact, the old fellow had been revolving over and over an idea which had seized him, in regard to settling his nephew and niece, and he concluded that it would be a pleasant variety to his usual sedate life, if he should turn match maker, and pick out some eligible alliance for each of his young inmates. So when Frank entered, Tim wheeled up a seat for the young man opposite his own chair, commanded him to sit down, and then prepared to broach the

subject.

"Nephew?"

"Well uncle."

"You're getting to be quite a large fellow."

"You're handsome, too, though you may not have known it before."

"Oh, yes, I knew it, for cousin Bel, told me so the other day," answered Frank smilingly, tapping with his riding whip his patent leather boot.

"Well, Frank, I think it's about time you thought of getting married."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes I do," said uncle Tim, lighting his pipe, for he began to be slightly excited, "I think you had better marry some rich person, and then you can sit up an establishment."

"An establishment."

"Yes. You know what I meant by that. Dogs—guns—horses—and everything of that kind, and uncle Tim drew a large

mouthful of smoke, as if to attest how perfectly he was satisfied with the picture of rural felicity, he had drawn.

"You see, nephew," he continued, "that although I am going to make you my heir yet your cousin Bel, must come in for half of my property. This will make your share about one thousand pounds a year, not quite enough for a spirited young man to live upon. So I want you to marry."

"Whom shall I marry?" Frank asked, as if it was a matter of indifference to him.

"Why, I've been thinkin' of Squire Golding's daughter."

"She don't care anything for me, and besides her father hates me."

"That makes no matter of difference."

If you work it right you can make her like you, and then all the father's in the world couldnt keep her back. There's nothing under Heaven so hard to manage as a wily girl. And hearken, nephew, if the

Squire tries to make a fuss and keep you from coming together, persuadé the girl to run away with you. I'll lend you my chaise for the purpose, and if you succeed I'll buy you the best pack of hounds in the country."

"Thank you, uncle, you're very kind, said Frank, as he moved towards the door.

"And so, nephew, I'll consider it all settled. Send Bel, to me, I want to talk to her."

In a few moments, in came Bel. With a blush she took a seat, and waited for the conference to begin.

"Bell."

"Well, uncle."

"You're very beautiful."

"So cousin Frank told me."

"I want you to get married."

"Talking about partridges, said uncle Tim, "how near to a house do you think one would venture to come?"

"Not within a half mile," said the guests, simultaneously.

"And would you believe that last night my nephew actually shot one before the window?"

"Impossible!"

"A fact. The bird was a plump one, and was roosting upon that tree, just as a hen would. You can't see the branch from where you sit, but if you'll come to the window I'll point it out to you. Hallo!" shouted uncle Tim, as the three worthies approached the sash.

"What's that?"

"Not another partridge!"

"No. But these persons walking together?"

Uncle Tim smelt a rat, but he prudently said nothing. Yet for the rest of the afternoon he was remarkably taciturn, so that the guests began to find their visit as stupid as it was before interesting, and so took their leave.

Still uncle Tim smoked his pipe in silence until evening, when a rattling of wheels in the court announced the return of the chaise. In a minute Frank entered with Bel leaning on his arm.

"Ah, you young rascals!" said uncle Tim.

"You are not angry with us, are you, uncle?" said Bel.

"Angry!" To be sure not, I've been wondering why I never thought of tying you together before. My only object in wanting each of you to marry was, that you might have an establishment of some two thousand pounds, and here I've been beating about the bush when the true way was directly before me."

"And you won't forget the promised pack of hounds?" Frank suggested.

"Forget them? I'll give you hounds, horses, every thing except my pipe."

"Nay," continued uncle Tim, a moment afterwards, thinking it a proper occasion to be frank.

INTERESTING SURGICAL CASE.—A son of Mr. John Bobia of Webster, Maine, aged 5 years, on Monday afternoon last while sliding down hill upon a hand-sled, with some beach nuts in his mouth, accidentally got one into his windpipe. Hoarseness, great difficulty in breathing, and intense suffering, immediately followed.

A variety of expedients were resorted to for dislodging the nut, such as administering an emetic, holding him up by his heels, &c. &c.—but to no purpose. Twenty-eight hours were consumed in such useless trials—Doctor McKeen of Topsham, upon seeing the patient, at once gave it as his opinion that nothing short of an immediate operation could save the little fellow's life, and night though it was, it would be fatal to postpone the operation until daylight. The windpipe was accordingly opened forthwith, to the extent of one inch and a quarter just above the breast bone. The instant the windpipe was opened immediate relief was felt from the impending suffocation, and the lad recovered his consciousness. This showed that the beach nut was situated above the artificial opening in the windpipe.

A few minutes respite was now given the patient, he breathing through the artificial opening very comfortably. Repeated efforts were next made to ascertain the exact position of the beach nut, and the causes of its retention. A variety of forceps and other instruments were introduced into the windpipe, through the wound, for the purpose of seizing it—but all these essays were unsuccessful. At length it occurred to the Doctor to pass a strong thread into the windpipe, through the wound upward into the mouth, by means of a delicate probe.

This was with some difficulty accomplished—a small piece of sponge was next tied to the thread which hung out of the mouth, with one finger the Doctor guided this bit of sponge into the opening of the windpipe, at the roots of the tongue, while with the other he drew the thread downward through the wound. The sponge by this movement, was made to sweep over the whole extent of the windpipe above the wound, and upon its emerging from the artificial opening, it brought along with it the beach nut. The beach nut was a meatless one, and which, from its withered form and angular projections, caused it to adhere with the tenacity of a burr until it was finally dislodged by the sponge. The lad, we are glad to hear, is likely to do well.—Brunswick Journal.

CURIOS DISCOVERY IN NATURAL HISTORY.—There was lately discovered in opening a quarry at the Island of Grand Canary, the skeleton of an enormous Dog, in a good state of preservation. It was purchased by the Consular Agent of France, and sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris. It is an object of the greater interest to science, from the fact that it belongs to that enormous race of dogs which, according to Pliny, gave the name to the Canaries, and which for some centuries have disappeared from the face of the globe.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1847.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British mail steamship *CAMBRIA*, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the 4th of February, and arrived at Boston early on the afternoon of Saturday, the 20th. The *Cambria* brought six passengers to Halifax, 83 to Boston, including Gen. Tom Thumb, and 39 from Halifax to Boston.

The London Times of the 4th reports that the steamer would bring to Boston £300,000.

The *Cambria* brings fourteen days later intelligence than the *Sarah Sands*.

The price of bread stuffs was going down.

Since the 23d, prices for provisions have advanced materially, and American beef, pork, lard and cheese are steadily on the rise.

An immense business had been done in sugar, which was, however, declining, under the action of government in substituting it for barley in breweries and distilleries.

It appears that on the 1st February half a million barrels of flour were stored in Liverpool, and 300,000 quarters of corn! At the same time whole families were dying of starvation in the south and west of Ireland. On the 2d, flour fell 2s 6d, a barrel, and corn in proportion, making the speculators subjects of sympathy.

A Liverpool paper of the 4th of February says—

"The distress is not confined to Scotland and Ireland; there is much at present existing in England. The high price of provisions and the reduced stock of cotton are amongst the causes that have aggravated the condition of the operatives in many of the large towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The cotton mills, under the influence of the present quotations of cotton, are working languidly. Mr. Bright is going to take up the question of the cotton crop, by moving for a select committee to inquire into the best mode of promoting the growth of cotton in India."

The Privateers Exploded.—In reply to a question respecting letters of marque, under the Mexican flag, Lord Palmerston stated in the house of lords, on the authority of the Mexican charge d'affaires, that no person in England had been authorized to issue such letters. Foreign subjects abroad, Lord P. added, were not amenable to be treated as pirates for being engaged in such an enterprise.

It is stated that a loan of four millions sterling has been negotiated for the United States.

The circular of Baring, Brothers & Co. states that "a check seems to have been given to speculation, and stock and merchandise generally have declined in value. The export of gold continues, and, including what will go by this steamer, the Bank loan since the 19th December."

On the 2d nearly all the bakers in London reduced the price of their bread from 9s 1-2 to 9d best quality, and from 8s 1-2 to 8d for household. Some few of the full-priced bakers continued to charge as high as 10d and 11d for bread of a similar quality.

Capt. Rathbone, of the packet ship *Columbia*, his first and second mate, five seamen and a boy, were washed overboard in a gale of wind on the 13th of January.—*The C. had arrived in Liverpool.*

Capt. Pierce, of the packet ship *Utica*, died on the passage from New York to Havre.

Mr. C. Grimshaw, the well known American emigration and shipping agent, suddenly expired on the night of the 1st inst., in Liverpool.

In the house of commons, Jan. 26, Mr. Fielden, after a short discussion, obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of labor of young persons and females in factories to ten hours a day.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun made some interesting remarks relative to the Wilmot Proviso, predicting the most fearful consequence to the Union, should its principals be carried out. He concluded by offering a series of resolutions, setting forth—

1st. That the territories of the United States are joint and common property of all the States.

2d. That Congress, as the agent of all the States, has no right to make any law by which they shall be deprived of full and equal right to any territory acquired or to be acquired.

3d. That any law which would deprive the citizens of any State of the privilege of emigrating with their property into any territory of the United States, would be in derogation of this perfect equality, and in violation of the Constitution, and tend to subvert the Union.

4th. That the imposition of any condition upon a State, in order to its admission into the Union, other than that its constitution shall be republican, would be a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, and conflict with the principles on which our system rests.

Mr. Calhoun asked that the resolutions be printed, which was agreed to. He hoped when taken up, Senators would be prepared to vote on them. It was high time for the South to know where it stood.

Mr. Benton replied that he could not consent to neglect the business of the country for such a string of abstractions, and although Mr. Calhoun had hoped that the Senator from Missouri would support his movement, he [Mr. Benton] wished it to be understood that he had never permitted the business of the nation to suffer by throwing a firebrand into Congress.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up, amended and passed.

The Three Million Bill coming up, Mr. Houston addressed the Senate and defended the Administration. He contended that in taking Texas, we took her war with Mexico; and were in fact at war as soon as annexation took place.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted to terminate the debate in thirty minutes after again going into Committee on the bill for the continuation of certain public works, improvement of rivers and harbors, &c.

The House then took up the private bill for to-morrow.

The bill from the House for the relief of the heirs of Ex-Governor Temkin was taken up and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was taken up but laid aside without a vote.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he should offer a Bill for the Relief of Ireland.

Mr. Calhoun said he would call up his resolution the next day.

Mr. Webster said he should call up his resolutions on Friday.

The Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton spoke upon it. Mr. Calhoun replied with much severity to Mr. Benton, and that gentleman rejoined.

The Committee on Commerce reported the River and Harbor Bill, as it came from the House, without amendments.

Mr. Dix presented a petition asking that a public ship might be furnished to carry grain to Ireland.

In the HOUSE.—The resolution for the purchase of copies of *Disturnell's Map of Mexico* was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill making additional post roads in the Territories, which was reported and passed;—as was the bill extending the franking privilege of postmasters.

The House refused to suspend the rules to permit Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to introduce a resolution providing that the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, and other United States vessels not employed, should be sent to Ireland, for the purpose of carrying grain.

The Emigrant bill passed.

The bill for the purchase of the Madison papers, and that for the relief of the widow of Col. McRae, were passed, and the Senate then went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Dromgoole presented a series of resolutions from the Virginia Legislature, in favor of the prosecution of the war, and tendering thanks to President Polk.

The bill providing for the sale of the mineral lands belonging to the United States was passed.

The bill to make Bangor a port of entry was passed.

The River and Harbor Bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

In the SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented and referred. The Vice President presented a communication from Mr. Evans, Senator from Maine, resigning his office as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and this resignation was accepted, and Mr. Pierce, of Maryland, was appointed in his place.

The Vice President also presented to the Senate a communication from Mr. Heiss, one of the editors of the Union, asking if he was included in the order taking away the privilege of a place on the floor of the Senate of the "editor of the Union."

Mr. Webster presented the petition of some citizens of Boston in favor of peace.

The bill providing for field officers of the new ten regiments was taken up and passed over without a vote.

Mr. Yulee spoke on the three million bill.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating two millions additional for the use of the army for two years. Mr. Winthrop opposed the bill, and offered an amendment against making any appropriation for the purposes of conquest.

Mr. Pendleton also spoke against the bill. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll spoke in favor of prosecuting the war with vigor. The debate continued until adjournment, with the exception of a personal explanation from Mr. McClelland as to an allusion in his speech of Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

In the SENATE.—Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Archer, of Va., reported a bill for the purchase of the Madison papers, giving \$25,000 for them.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, offered a resolution

to refund to the several States such sums as they may have advanced for the purpose of equipping the volunteers for the Mexican war.

The bill providing for the appointment of the field officers for the new ten regiments was passed to be engrossed.

The bill providing for the establishment of mail routes in Oregon was passed.

The Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. Evans of Maine, made a speech against the farther prosecution of the war. Mr. Benton obtained the floor for the next day, and would be followed by Mr. Davis.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the HOUSE.—The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Morris advocated the prosecution of the war. Mr. Carroll denounced the course of the President, and was followed by Mr. Dromgoole in his defense.

Mr. Winthrop's third "proviso" that the bill should not be considered as sanctioning the acquisition of territory by the war, or the dismemberment of Mexico, was adopted, and the bill passed.

Communications from the State, Treasury and Navy Departments were received and ordered to be printed.

Several Senate bills were read twice and referred. The House agreed that 10 o'clock, A. M., should be the hour of meeting hereafter, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

In the SENATE.—Several petitions were presented and referred.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was taken up but laid aside without a vote.

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Mr. Calhoun said he would call up his resolution the next day.

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In the HOUSE.—Mr. Dromgoole presented a series of resolutions from the Virginia Legislature, in favor of the prosecution of the war, and tendering thanks to President Polk.

The Three Million Bill was then taken up. Mr. Sevier, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he should ask the Senate to take the vote on the bill on Wednesday.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1847.

EWPORT MERCURY,

NEWPORT.

TURDAY, FEBRUARY, 27, 1847.

The SUPREME Court of this State, will commence its March term in this town, on Tuesday next.

We are requested to state that the item, published by us a short time since, relative to the contribution by the Hopkinton Meeting of Friends, for the relief of the Irish in vicinity, is incorrect. The sum referred to was raised from both Friends and others in vicinity.

SENATOR ELECTED IN KENTUCKY.—The legislature of Kentucky have at length decided in electing U. S. senator in the case of Hon. J. T. Morehead, whose term service will expire on the 4th of March next, and who declined a re-election. By a resolution on the part of the whigs to drop the last candidate on each successive ballot, the 29th ballot resulted as follows:—
Worrell, 84; Metcalfe, 15; McAfee, 1.

So Judge J. R. Underwood was elected U. S. senator.

BRIGHTON.—We have never seen better sleighs, than we have at present. The snow fell to a depth of 10 or 12 inches, and it took but short time to make a path admirably smooth, and a solid bottom. Thames street was crowded with sleighs and merry with sleigh bells, yesterday, throughout the day and until a late hour at night, will be well improved while it lasts.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR IRELAND.—The subscription for the relief of Ireland and Scotland throughout the country up to the present time, probably has reached \$150,000. New York has contributed \$10,000—Philadelphia, \$13,000—Boston, \$7,587—New Orleans, \$7,000—New Bedford, \$3,200—Albany, \$2,139—Rochester, \$1,77—Savannah, \$2,400—Members of Congress, \$1,000; N. Y. Legislature, \$1,000, Buffalo, \$1,000—Detroit, \$1,000—Providence, \$5,000—New Haven, \$900—Oswego, \$1,000—Welcome Farm, Blackstone, 1,000, &c., &c.

We see accounts from all parts of the country of increasing contributions.

THE CIVIC AND MILITARY BALL given in the rear Saloon of the Ocean House on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most brilliant parades ever "got up." Cartee's Guardsband, Band, &c., discoursed most rapturous music, the regiments were all of the best, and a more beautiful set of female dancers never met upon any stage.

The Virginia House of delegates have granted a divorce to Mr. Myers, whose story connection with the killing of Hoyt, has been so widely circulated.

WRECK.—The schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Ozenna, left Pensacola bay early on the morning of the 10th inst., for New Orleans, having on board company G. Capt. P. H. Vinter and Second Lieut. T. Seymour, all from Fort Pickens, and eight other cabin and steerage passengers—in all about forty persons.

The same night she struck a reef off the fourth Chandelein islands, and the vessel became a complete wreck. Those on board were saved with much difficulty.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The ship Venice, from Liverpool, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, took on board 170 steerage passengers, 12 of whom died at sea. Many of the survivors are presumed to be in a most deplorable condition.

Boston Post.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the Lexington and West Cambridge train was coming into Charlestown, on Saturday afternoon, the engine came in contact with a horse and wagon, driven by Mr. Asa Spaulding of Lincoln, at the crossing from East Cambridge to Mill Row. Mr. Spaulding was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed, the locomotive and cars passing over him. The horse was carried along several rods under the locomotive, which on being backed off, the horse got up and walked off apparently uninjured—the wagon was completely demolished. Mr. Spaulding was about 60 years of age, was in an open market wagon, and was returning from Boston to Lincoln—he was deaf, and probably did not hear the bell, which was rung so no time before approaching him.—Mr. S. was an industrious and highly respectable man, and has left a family. No name can be attached to the engineer or conductor.—*Massachusetts Paper.*

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Le Roy, [N. Y.] Gazette states that a girl of singular prepossessing appearance, 18 years of age, the name of Pauline Johnson, disappeared from that village on Tuesday, 8th inst., since which time she has not been heard from by her mother or friends. She was attending school in the village, and on the morning of her disappearance started for school as usual, as was supposed by her family where she boarded. Her friends have been diligent in their search for her whereabouts, as yet, to no avail.

DR. RIENNL.—A respectable German physician, of Liberty, Tioga county, Pa., was found dead in a small valley of the Backbone Fork Creek, on Sunday, the 1st ult., shockingly mangled by a panther, was supposed, the region through which he was going to see a patient being infested by wild beasts.

RESCUE.—The alleged slave who had been forcibly taken from Detroit to Toledo by a slave catcher, was placed in a room, chained, while his captor was being tried for assault. Some colored man got wind of his whereabouts, and carried him off unobserved. Before pursuit was commenced the slave was out of reach, and was soon captured at Malden, in Canada.—*Albany Journal.*

BY THEAILS.

PATENT MEDICINE LAW IN MAINE.—A late law in the State of Maine requires that the composition, and the proportion of each article of the composition, of every patent medicine offered for sale, shall be printed on a label and pasted on the bottle, package, &c., containing it, under penalties that would make a common pedlar wince. It is well known, however, that a law never was enacted which a Yankee could not evade. This was true in regard to the nine-pins law—a tenth pin was added, and thus the statute became ineffectual. A daring fellow, who has a patent medicine much in demand by the downeast people, called at the Chinese Museum in this city lately, and for two dollars had the composition, proportions, &c., of each article in the compound translated, by Mr. Chafung, into Chinese—and in that language the required labels are printed. He thus complies with the letter of the act—because the law does not define the language of the labels. By the time Legislature is in session he will have supplied the market, and will, at his leisure, laugh at the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

CUTTING TELEGRAPH WIRES.—An ingenious attempt was made on Saturday afternoon to forestall the arrival in New York of the newspaper telegraphic despatches, which was defeated, and will probably lead to the detection of parties who have been guilty of the same crime before. The telegraph wires were cut in Brighton, and two persons, one of whom was a woman, went to Worcester in the four o'clock cars to forward the news—in a despatch written in cypher—from that place. By the vigilance of the telegraph agents and the co-operation of the conductors of the Worcester railroad, the scheme was detected and the wires repaired before the rogues arrived at Worcester, and the fraudulent despatch was refused, because "Boston was in communication with New York," for the transmission of the foreign news. The guilty parties have been traced, and will probably pay a severe penalty for their attempt.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

A GRATEFUL WOMAN.—A person applied to a pious woman, requesting her husband to become bound for an amount which, if ever demanded, would sweep away all his property. On her replying, "My husband will attend, sir, whenever you may appoint," a by-stander asked her—

"Do you know what you are engaging to; and that perhaps this may be the means of leaving you destitute?" She replied—"Yes, I do; but that gentleman found us in the greatest distress, and by his kindness we are surrounded with comforts; now, should such an event take place we will only leave us where he found us."

SOMETHING FOR SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE.—*Going to sea on Friday.* It is a remarkable fact, noticed in Prescott's History, that Columbus sailed on his first voyage of discovery on Friday, the 4th of August, 1492, discovered the New World on Friday, and returned to the port of Palos, in Spain, on Friday, March 15th, 1493, just seven months and eleven days after he left. These three greatest incidents in the history of voyaging and adventure, which opened a New World, happened on Friday, and yet the sailor has attached to that day a sort of superstition of bad luck, which still deters him from putting to sea on Friday.

MANAGEMENT.—A letter in the "Courier," dated Louisville, Ky., Feb. 12th, 1847, says:—"The two Government steam-boats, the Gen. Jesup and Col. Hunt, left here a few days since, passing over the falls, with stores for the Rio Grande. They have each a mast with yards across, which are so near the smoke-stacks that they cannot be braced up at all, for in doing this they take against the chimneys, and if an attempt be made to carry sail immediately before the wind there will be danger of fire from the heat and cinders. If these boats meet with a sea of ordinary size in the Gulf their cargoes must be thrown overboard, and in any commotion of the waters occasioned by a blow, at all assimilating to a gale, they must founder at sea, and thus increase the wealth of the Sub-Treasury of the United States now at the bottom of the gulf of Mexico."

FIRE.—A long shed, situated below the *Durham and Elkhorn streets*, and belonging to the extensive Hoop establishment of Josiah Wardwell, was partially destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, together with about 35,000 hoop poles stored in the building. The property was insured at the Providence Washington Insurance Company's office, for \$1000.—Loss about \$800. Notwithstanding it was the coldest morning of the season, the firemen turned out with their usual alacrity, and confined the fire to the building in which it originated.—*Providence Journal.*

SICKNESS AT CAPE COD.—The Sandwich, Mass., Observer contains the following paragraph from a correspondent in the neighborhood of that town: "It is very sickly in this vicinity, much more so than it has been within the last twenty years.—The complaints are measles, lung fever, bleeding at the lungs, &c. There are scarcely sufficient well ones to take care of the sick."

SUICIDE FROM LOVE.—A young lady, by the name of Richley, committed suicide in Asbury, Warren county, N. J., on Saturday week. It appears that she was engaged to be married to a gentleman, but afterward flirted with another. For this her intended husband refused to have any farther to do with her, which so worried her that she hurried herself into eternity by jumping into a mill pond.—*Trenton Gazette.*

DUBLIN, (Lancashire, Eng.) Feb. 13.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, February 15. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 780 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs of Working Oxen, 8 Cows and Calves, 1600 Sheep, and 300 Swine. 246 Beef Cattle and several hundred Sheep unsold.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Prices have further declined, and we again reduce our quotations, viz: Extra \$6 a 25; third quality \$4 a \$5.
Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at 167, 192, \$3, 450; 492, 53, 62 and 65.
Sheep.—Small lots \$1 peddler 44 and 54c; large Barrows 54, 64 and 6c. At retail from 5 to 6.

SPECIAL NOTES.

67 Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at the Mill street Church—
Wittenberg and the Reformation in Luther's absence.

Services commence at 6 o'clock.

Rev. Wm. B. Jacobs, from Boston, will preach to-morrow, at the North Baptist Church—all day and evening.

The lecture on Temperance, by Mr. BENJAMIN MUMFORD, which was to have been delivered at the Lecture Room of the Methodist Chapel, on Monday evening last, was postponed to next Monday evening, on account of the weather. Subject the "License question."

The Democrats in this town, will meet at Franklin Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to attend the Eastern District Convention to be held at the State House in Providence on Thursday March 4th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent said District in the 30th Congress of the United States. By the Committee.

The recent intelligence from Great Britain and Ireland of the extreme suffering of large masses of the population, in consequence of the failure of the crop upon which they rely for subsistence, and of the state of destitution to which the poor in that Kingdom is reduced, makes it the pressing—the imperative duty of every Christianized land to step forward to their relief with as much promptitude and energy as the case will admit. As one of the many hundred communities in the United States, which enjoy, under the favor of Providence, an entire exemption from calamities so desolating,—and feeling for our brethren of the same race, on the other side of the Atlantic, a sincere sympathy in their unparalleled distresses,—and recognizing, at the same time, the duty of every civilized and Christian community to extend, in an emergency of this nature, the hand of relief to their suffering fellow men—we respectfully recommend to our fellow townsmen of all denominations and employments, to assemble at the Town Hall in this place, on MONDAY NEXT, March 1st, at 3 P. M. to consider and mature such arrangements as will enable every well disposed citizen to contribute, to the extent of his means, in aid of the object before mentioned; to wit, the immediate relief of the destitute suffering in Great Britain and Ireland, now threatened with disease and death in their most appalling forms.

EDWARD W. LAWTON, DUTEE J. PEARCE, BENJAMIN FINCH, WM. C. COZZENS, ROBERT B. CRANSTON, ALEX. M. M'GREGOR, WILLIAM ENNIS, ROBERT P. LEE.

Newport, R. I. Feb. 24th, 1847.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

This medicine has already proved itself to be all that it has been recommended, by those who have given it a fair test in this country, and the demand for it increases daily. We have just heard of an important cure of Asthma, which has been effected by the use of it in a neighboring town—the case was that of a female, who had for a long time been under the care of a physician, but had received no relief, and her case was considered hopeless. As a last resort she purchased a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which caused her to expectorate freely, gradually eased her cough, and rapidly restored her to health. We have no hesitation in saying, that this preparation of Dr. Jayne, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, &c., is the most valuable medicine ever offered to the American public. There is no quackery about it—Dr. Jayne is one of the most skilful practising physicians in Pennsylvania, and wherever his various preparations have been thoroughly tested, he is looked upon as a great public benefactor.

Somerset (Maine) Journal.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston on the 22d inst., Wm. P. SHIPLEY, Esq. Councillor at Law, of Fall River, to LILLIAS W., daughter of Samuel Sanford, Esq., of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., after a short illness, MARTHA REDWOOD, relict of the late Hon. Christopher G. Champlin, in the 75th year of her age.

In this town on Wednesday morning, CHARLES EDWARD, youngest child of Mr. Edward Smith, aged 1 year 3 months and 3 days.

In this town, on Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. LOUISA BARBER, widow of Peleg S. Barber, of Westerly, R. I., and daughter of the late Sylvester Gavit, in the 64th year of her age.

In this town, last evening, very suddenly, NATHANIEL S. RUGGLES, Esq., aged 57 years.—Mr. Ruggles has long been known as one of our most useful and prominent citizens.—He for many years occupied a conspicuous position as a political man, having filled the offices of member of the Assembly and of the State Senate,—and was twice elected one of the Electors of President and Vice President. In his private relations he was known as a most intelligent merchant,—distinguished for goodness of heart—for his private charities and social qualities;—His death will leave a chasm in our community, which will not be easily filled.

At Dighton, Mass., on the 16th inst., Miss HANNAH ELLIOT, daughter of the late Col. Robert Elliot, of this town, aged 75 years.

At Middletown, on Wednesday last, suddenly, WILLIAM TAGGARD, Esq., aged 50 years. Formerly a Representative from that town in the General Assembly.

In Providence 23d, SARAH ARNOLD, wife of George F. Gladding, and daughter of the late Capt. Oliver Earle, aged 28 years.

In Attleborough, Ms., 16th inst., Mrs. MARY BARROWS, widow of Aaron Barrows, aged 100 years and 7 days—the oldest inhabitant of that town.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, January Session, A. D. 1847.

AN ACT in amendment of the act entitled "an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Any surety in a bond given in pursuance of the sixth, or the twenty-second sections of the act to which this is in amendment, shall, at all times before the expiration of the time limited in said sections for the return of the principal to jail, have the same power and authority over his principal, as though he were his bail in a civil cause, and may commit him to jail in the same county in which he was committed when he gave the bond; upon which commitment, such surety shall be discharged from all liability for any act done by said principal subsequent thereto; and the principal so surrendered, shall have the same right to give bond that he would have had, if he had not given the first bond.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

AN ACT in amendment of an act regulating Marriage and Divorce.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

On all petitions for divorce, alimony, separate maintenance, or custody of children, where the petitioner has not resided in the State for the space of three years next preceding the preferring such petition, the Court before whom the cause may be pending, may, in their discretion, dispense with the three years residence, and so much of the eleventh section of said act as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

AN ACT in amendment of the act in relation to the Public Schools.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The Commissioner of the Public Schools shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable quarterly, out of the general treasury.

Sec. 2. The commissioner of public schools shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The compensation of the commissioners of public schools provided in the first section of this act, shall commence and take effect immediately after the election of said commissioners at the next May session of the General Assembly.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "an act for the mending of Highways and Bridges."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. All taxes for repair and amendment of highways, collected under the provision of either the seventh, eighth or ninth sections of the act to which this act is in amendment, shall be expended on the several limits and divisions of the highways to which they were originally assigned and appointed or assessed, whether such limits and divisions are within the districts where in said taxes are collected or not.

Sec. 2. Surveyors of Highways shall be paid out of the town treasury, at the rate of one dollar per day, for all the time necessarily spent in the discharge of the duties of their office, who no mode or amount of compensation shall have been provided by any town or town council.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to Insure against LONG DAMAGE BY FIRE on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactories, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUN 2d, 1844,
William Rhode, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Bradford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jacob Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) to me, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in

Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILBER KELLY, President.

ALLEN O. PRICE, Secretary
American Insurance Co.'s
Office, Feb. 7, 1845.

Coal for Sale.

WHITE ASH COAL, a very superior article, for Stoves or Furnaces, for sale in the Lump at \$6 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered. Also, broken and screened Red Ash Coal at \$6.

Apply at the Office in the Perry Mill or to WM. GARDNER, Agent.

COAL.

RED ASH and CANAL COAL, of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport, by the subscribers on Devens Wharf. — DEVEN'S & GIFFORD.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN Hanks Goshen Butter, 4 lbs. Shellbacks, 10 Bags each Buckwheat, ALSO, ON HAND, 20 Hanks Western Dairy Butter, 10 Bushels White Beans, 30 Hanks Pippin Apples, 30 Boxes Cheese.

For sale on Devens' Wharf, by E. H. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Empty Oil Casks.

FOUR THOUSAND Hals, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. S. MUNRO, PHLEG CLARKE, Assignee.

Dec. 26.

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO Building Lots, belonging to the Briggs' estate, in Church street. ALSO—No. 6, North Isle in Trinity Church. For terms, apply to JOSEPH J. BAILEY.

Newport, January 14, 1847.—E.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of PHILIP PECKHAM, late of said Newport, yeoman, deceased, and having given bond according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him for adjustment, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to PHILIP PECKHAM, Admin'r.

Newport, Dec. 26, 1845.

Court of Probate Little Compton, February 8, 1847.

To the Honorable, the Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, to be held February 8, 1847.—

YOUR PETITIONER, Administrator on the estate of CLARK GIFFORD, late of Little Compton, dec'd, would respectfully request your Honorable Body that he may be authorized to sell all the Real Estate of the late Clark Gifford, living in Little Compton, in the State of Rhode Island, for the liquidation of debts due from said estate according to law, and Real Estate consisting of the following described lots of Land—

1st, the right of reversion in the Pearce Place or Homestead Farm, of the late Clark Gifford, with the buildings thereon standing, containing about eight acres, and bounded North on the Highway and land of Job Manchester; East by land of Job Manchester, and the Green Wood Lot, belonging to the Estate of said Clark Gifford, dec'd, and land of Allen Gifford, on the South by land formerly owned by Nathaniel Little and Joshua Austin.

2d, The Great Wood Lot, containing about 20 acres, bounded on the North by land of Job Manchester and Allen Gifford; on the East and South by land of Allen Gifford, and on the West by the Pearce Place or Homestead of the late Clark Gifford.

3d, The Burying Ground Lot, so called, containing about four acres of Meadow Land, bounded on the South, West, and North by land of William A. Brown, and on the East by land of Almer Kirby, Samuel Cook, and Mathew Mayhew.

4th, The Badley Pasture, (so called,) containing about ten acres, and bounded North by land belonging to the heirs of Daniel Brownell, dec'd; on the East by land of George Kirby; on the South by land of Nathaniel Tompkins; and West by Race Way Brook and the Mill Pond, so much of said Real Estate as may be required to pay the debts, legacies, and incidental expenses of settling said estate. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSEPH P. GIFFORD, Administrator.

Little Compton, Feb. 8, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition,

It is ordered, that the same be received, and the consideration of granting said Petition referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Office of the Clerk of this Court, on Monday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., in said Little Compton, and that legal notice be given by the Clerk of this Court of the pendency of said Petition by publishing a copy of said Petition and the order of this Court thereon, in the Newport Mercury, for 3 successive weeks, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1, 1847.

UPON the petition of Joseph L. Bailey, of Mid-town, county of Newport, State of Rhode Island, stating that Henry T. Irish, late of the town and county of Newport, died in the county of Washington State of Mississippi and left his last Will and Testament duly executed, which said Will was proved and approved before the Court of Probate of Washington county aforesaid, on the fourth Monday in December last, and that said Henry T. Irish had real and personal estate in the State of Rhode Island, on which said Will operates, and praying the Court that said last Will and Testament of said Henry T. Irish, a certified copy of which and the Probate thereof under the seal of said Court of Probate of Washington County Mississippi, is presented with said petition may be filed, and recorded in the Registry of the Court of Probate of Newport, and letters testamentary be granted thereon in this State to said Joseph L. Bailey. The Executor under said Will in Rhode Island—according to the laws of this State, said petition being read with said copy of said Will, is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and it is ordered that previous notice be given of the pendency and prayer thereon, by publishing a copy of the same for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, to the end that any person may appear at said time and place and show cause against the filing and recording the same.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, February 1, 1847.

UPON the petition of Walter W. Simmons, late of Newport, dec'd, stating that the personal estate of said Simmons is insufficient by the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty cents, to pay the debts, funeral expenses and allowance to the widow of said Simmons, and praying that he may be authorized as administrator of said estate to sell a Public Auction all the rights title and interest which said Simmons had at the time of his death, in and to a lot of land and dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, situated in Newport, bounded Southerly on Bridge-street, Westerly on land late of Thomas T. Carr, Northerly on land late of Freeman Mayberry and Easterly on Third-street, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to cause the sum of eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty cents with incidental expenses, the same to be paid, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and it is ordered that previous notice be given of the pendency and prayer thereon, by publishing a copy of the same for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, to the end that any person may appear at said time and place and show cause against the filing and recording the same.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 8th, 1847.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore by this Court appointed, to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CLARK GIFFORD,

deceased,

It is ordered, that the Clerk of this Court cause public notice of the same to be given by publishing a copy of this decree in the Newport Mercury, for 3 successive weeks, that all persons interested may appear before this Court on the 8th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Clerk of this Court, in said Little Compton, and show cause why said report should not be received and said Commission closed. Witness,

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 8th, 1847.

CLARK GIFFORD, Esq., presents his first account on said estate for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in Newport, on the first Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereby by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

True copy—witness,

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OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Feb. 8th, 1847.

CLARK GIFFORD, Esq., presents his first account on said estate for allowance.

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